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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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NATION INTERESTED IN DEVELOPING AFRICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Tokyo THE TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 27 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Yi T'ae-ho, president of the Korea Export-Import Bank, is attending as a representative of the president of South Korea the joint general meeting of the 7th annual African Development Fund (AFDF) and the 16th annual African Development Bank (AFDB) now convening in Abidjan, the capital of the Ivory Coast. Yi T'ae-ho said at a meeting on 25 June, "South Korea can play an important role in Africa." Expressing the position that South Korea will actively participate in the economic development plans of African nations, he attracted the attention of participating nations. Up until now South Korea has taken on the task of promoting economic cooperation with African countries as a part of a policy of developing export markets and securing stable long-term underground natural resources, the most important of which are crude oil and uranium. The statement by Yi T'ae-ho revealed that from now on South Korea will begin to participate in earnest in African nations' plans for economic development through the investment of capital and technology.

First, Yi T'ae-ho pointed out in his speech on that day that "the world economy is now facing a grave situation brought on by such factors as the instability of the price of crude oil, recession, high inflation and imbalance in the international balance of payments." He also emphasized the necessity of establishing a new international economic order stating that "in order to overcome these grave problems, regional and inter-regional cooperation and cooperation between advanced and developing nations should be promoted."

In addition, while stressing the point that vast amounts of natural resources in Africa lay untapped, Yi T'ae-ho emphasized that in order to develop this kind of latent power and to plan for the greatest utilization

of natural resources, large amounts of financial resources should be invested in Africa." He explained that South Korea would like to be in charge of the important function of offering to participating African nations the technology and experience gained in South Korea's economic development process over the past 24 years. As a leader of developing nations, South Korea's position of active cooperation and participation in plans for economic development of African nations attracted the attention of participating African nations.

This was the first time that South Korea expressed at an international meeting of African nations that it will participate in the plans for development of African nations.

In recent years, because of the import restriction by advanced nations, the topping out of construction exports to the Middle East due to increased competition from China and the Philippines, and the trend toward greater reduction of crude oil production by Middle East oil-producing nations, South Korea has endeavored to promote economic cooperation with African nations in order to develop export markets and as a part of the effort to secure stable, long-term underground natural resources such as crude oil.

South Korea's affiliation with the AFDF last March and its decision to join the AFDB were actions taken in order to more effectively encourage economic cooperation with African countries.

The capital investment made by South Korea in the AFDB is \$24 million, the smallest amount invested by a non-African member. However, because South Korea started out as a developing nation like African nations and now occupies a place in the upper echelons of economically semi-developed nations, African nations are said to be awaiting with great anticipation South Korea's technology and experience.

Already South Korea has received a request from Nigeria, one of the giants of Africa and an oil-producing nation, seeking its participation in the plan for the economic development of Nigeria in exchange for supplies of what South Korea now needs most, crude oil. A definite decision regarding this subject is scheduled to be made early this fall at a meeting of a committee for the economic cooperation of both countries.

The program of economic cooperation which South Korea has adopted with respect to Africa is composed of three main parts: capital investment, expansion of construction and the importation of development. In this program the African continent has been divided into western, middle and eastern blocks focusing on Nigeria, Gabon and Kenya respectively, with South Korea participating in the plans for regional development according to South Korea's abilities.

In terms of construction expansion, the African continent is slowly gaining the spotlight. In comparison to the yearly construction scale of the Middle East region which is about \$52 billion, Africa's is estimated to be at about the \$24 billion level. Since South Korea has a fine record of accomplishment in the Middle East and is considered trustworthy, it has plenty of room to make an inroad into this market. And the government estimates that if expansion into Africa gets off to a good start, it may even prepare the way for a "post-Middle East" era.

The expansion of economic cooperation with African nations by means of participation in their plans for economic development is still a subject of the future. However, for the present South Korean Government policy seems to be to use the realization in concrete terms of the strengthening of cooperation with Nigeria as a model which can later be expanded to include other African nations.

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CSO: 4105

ABNORMAL WEATHER THREATENS FARM CROPS, FISHING INDUSTRY

Farm Crops, Fishing Industry

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries said yesterday that unusual weather conditions including low temperatures and protracted rainy spells had seriously affected various farm crops.

However, as weather conditions are expected to become normal around early next week, this year's crop turnout will reach an average annual level, the ministry said.

Due to low temperatures, the ripening of rice on paddies would be late, the ministry said.

However, it will not affect to any significant extent the total output of rice this year, according to the ministry.

Overall, at the end of last month, the crop situation promised a total production exceeding the average level, according to the ministry.

In Cholla-namdo, a 30 percent decrease is feared in some agro-products such as pepper and sesame. Much of pepper whose harvest was originally expected to reach 10,700 tons in the province has been damaged by a disease developing white mold on the leaves and by moths.

Sesame is not growing well in the cool weather and farmers worry that the aimed 13,000 tons in harvest would not be attained.

Rice which needs temperatures higher than 30°C(86°F) for proper growth is turning weak and being attacked by insects.

"Rice fever" is sweeping over a large area of paddies in Cholla-pukto in the cool weather four to five degrees lower than in previous summers.

Chungchong - namdo has been especially lacking in sunshine as it had few sunny days after the one-and-a-half-month rainy spell and the growth of rice plants is retarded.

In Kyongsang-pukto and Kyongsang-namdo Provinces, orchard proprietors expect poor harvests of apples, the specialty of the provinces.

According to the provincial branch of the Office of Rural Development, serious damage to rice is feared due to prevailing low temperatures of 20°C(68°F) to 25°C(77°F), five to 10 degrees lower than previous years.

It said that Sanchong, Kochang, Changnyong, Hyopchon, Hamyang and Hadong were found most prone to crop damage caused by the cool weather.

The unseasonably low temperatures have brought about abnormal conditions in waters off the East Coast, changing the difference between the rise and fall of the tide and the amount of plankton, fisheries authorities revealed.

Many kinds of fish were changing their courses in the waters affected by the abnormal weather and tidal differences, thus hampering fishing business in the areas.

Prospect of Rice Crop

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] The unseasonably cool weather in recent days which is gripping the nation is feared to delay rice's coming into ears, thus causing a heavy blow to the rice farming for this year.

According to a survey report, the heads of rice normally come out about the time of Aug. 3, but it is quite different this year following a long spell of rainy season.

In case such below-normal temperatures persist without showing a sign of late summer heat in the near future, the rice crop for this year is feared to be cut by the maximum level of 20 per cent or so, thereby causing a serious problem on the food self-sufficiency policy being propelled by the government.

The production target of rice for this year is scaled at a total of 42 million sok. (One sok equals to roughly 144.4 kg.)

This is in sharp contrast to crops damage of the United States largely caused by deadly heat.

Worldwide extraordinary temperatures waves are now in full swing, particularly hovering over the southwestern part and midlewestern part of the United States, the world-renowned grain elevator dubbed Sun Belt.

In case of Kyongsang Namdo, the spikes of new species of rice plants are not full-fledged because of below-normal temperatures, which otherwise used to come into ears around July 20, thus resulting in the postponement of nearly 15 days or more as compared with usually optimal date supposed to ear.

Above-mentioned phenomena are reportedly conspicuous in the mountainous area in the western part of the province mostly owing to the short span of day time.

Average temperatures of the area in recent days are lower by seven to eight

degrees than those of comparable days of normal year.

Cholla Namdo, rich grain district of the nation, is no exception.

Owing to the near-44-day rainy spell staged in the early summer this year from June 17 through end-July, the sunlit term needed for the rice to well grow falls short of optimal level — about 97.6 hours shorter than that of like period of an average year.

As a result, a date when rice is usually scheduled to come into ears was retarded by four days.

Honam plain, a granary of the nation, has had consecutive days of 22-25 degrees Centigrades, optimum temperatures to rampancy of such various blight and harmful insects as rice-plant fever and small locust.

In connection with this, the government has many times asked farmers to keep their rice and other crops from cool air-related damage and issued a warning against all kinds of insects harmful to the cultivation of rice.

Fortunately, the cool air and northeasterly wind, according to the weather forecast, will retreat this week, giving way to the hot and humid air masses suitable for the rice growing from the northern Pacific.

If and when leaving the currently-rampant rice plant pest of all sorts unchecked, about 10 million sok of rice or 700,000 million won (roughly \$1,166 million) are expected to be lost across the country, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries officials said.

For example, outbreak area of rice-plant fever alone, farming enemy No. 1, covered 15,914 ha throughout the nation as of July 20.

This represents an increase of 6,564 ha from 9,350 ha occurred for the same period of last year.

In view of the fact that output of rice plant is

inevitably closely related with weather condition and vulnerable to every kinds of injurious insects, preventive measures against all sorts of elements detrimental to the growth of the rice plant are urgently requested at this juncture.

What is more, amid the reports that the world is now in the vortex of abnormal weather condition, especially in the United States called breadbasket of the world, the nation, heavily depending on imports of rice, mostly from the United States, is urgently called for to take appropriate measures for removal of varieties of insects.

Meantime, the government has already instructed the provincial governments to take timely precautionary steps against the rice-plant fever which is threatening to spread nationwide.

The government launched a barley-eating campaign as part of its efforts to tide over the food grain problems.

Barley is the only food grain in excess in the nation.

Considering the confined yield of farm products on the limited arable land, one agriculture expert said, gradual transformation of dietary pattern from current food grain-meal pattern to nourishing food is basically called upon.

Now is the time to reconsider the existing dietary pattern on the part of the government and the people as well.

SMALL INDUSTRIES GO INTO DEEP RECESSION

Result of a Survey

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Aug 80 p 7

[Text]

Small industries are plunging headlong into the deep financial slump because of protracted stagnation in sales. Their business operations are far below the level of last year, it was learned yesterday.

According to the Korea Federation of Small Businesses, the operational rates of small firms were down between 11 and 28.7 percent at the end of the first six months of this year, compared with the same period last year.

With the financial difficulties, the federation said, small companies were forced to pay at least a five percent interest

rate on a principal of 3 million won or less.

The federation has recently conducted a survey of small- and medium-size companies in local cities excepting Seoul on their operational conditions during the first half of this year.

In the southern port city of Pusan, the rate of operation of 51 industries dealing with raw materials for shipbuilding and ship repairs was 68.9 percent on average, down 10.5 percent from the comparable period last year.

They received money — 80.4 percent on credit and the remaining 9.6 percent in cash—for their sales and services,

the federation revealed.

Of the total 51 companies, 88.6 percent turned out to be in big financial trouble.

In Kyonggi-do, 16.3 percent of the 52 industries engaging in machinery production were operating at half their full capacity. Nearly 40 percent of the total companies registered 80 percent in operations.

On the average, their operational rate was down 28.7 percent from the same period last year.

Of total sales, 90 percent were on credit.

In Kyongsang-namdo, 31 of the total of 40 companies surveyed have suspended their operations.

Loan To Aid Small Businesses

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Aug 80 p 7

[Text]

The Korean Small and Medium Industry Promotion Corporation will provide 1 billion won this month to 22 selected small- and medium-sized industrial firms in a move to help them innovate their technology.

The corporation said the technical renovation loans

would be given up to 80 percent of the required funds and the loan ceiling per firm would be 100 million won.

The annual interest rate on the loans, aimed at spurring technical introduction and overseas training, would be 14 percent.

BRIEFS

RICE IMPORT FROM JAPAN--Tokyo Aug 11 KYODO--Japan will export 88,000 tons of rice to South Korea as a second rice sale to that country in two months, the food agency said Monday. Last month, the government agreed to sell 70,000 tons of rice to South Korea and the additional sale was prompted by continuing food shortage there, an agency spokesman said. He said the rice will be shipped out starting later this month. Payment for the rice, priced at yen 93,000 per ton, will be spread over 20 years following a 10-year deferment. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 11 Aug 80 OW]

FINANCIAL, MONETARY POLICY CHANGE--Seoul Aug 14 HAPDONG-KYODO--Bank of Korea Governor Kim Chun-song said Thursday that the Central Bank will lower the reserve requirement ratio of local banks to help expand their business profits. The Central Bank was also considering adopting a new bankrate system, under which local banks may set their bank rates in a self-regulatory manner, taking into account various economic indicators such as commodity prices, business prospects and the nation's international balance-of-payments position, he said. Governor Kim made the remarks at a meeting of local financial and banking leaders hosted by the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) at the Seoul Plaza Hotel in downtown Seoul this morning. The Central Bank will carry out its financial and monetary policy in a more flexible manner during the latter half of this year within the framework of the government's austere monetary policy, he said. It will expand its financial support for small enterprises engaged in the manufacture of daily necessities while increasing the release of short-term operation funds to local enterprises, he said. It will further expand the discount of commercial bills and manage to increase the turnover rate of capital, he added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 14 Aug 80 OW]

SHIPPING FIGURES--Seoul, Aug. 13--Korean-flag vessels transported 731,000 tons of foreign goods and equipment purchased by the office of supply during the first seven months of this year, it was learned at the Office of Supply (Osrok), the government's procurement agency, today. The figure showed a whopping rise of 2.5 times over the 294,000 tons reported during the like period a year earlier. As a result, the loading ratio of Korean-flag vessels for Osrok-procured import goods went up by 12.3 percentage points from 56.5 per cent last year to 68.5 per cent in the January-July period of this year. Korean shipping firms earned 30,180,000 dollars in freights during the seven-month period of this year

by carrying the OPEC-purchased foreign goods, some 20,460,000 dollars more than the 9,780,000 dollars actually shipped by them during the January-July period of 1979, officials here said. The Korean-flag vessels are expected to transport 1,830,000 tons of OPEC-purchased foreign goods by the end of this year, the sources added. [SEK31106 Seoul HAPTONC in English 0307 GMT 13 Aug 80 SK]

ROK AGRICULTURAL CENSUS--The ROK government is planning to conduct a nationwide agricultural census from 1 October to 10 October. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the agricultural census will utilize a budget of 1,660 billion won and mobilize 2,000 agricultural statisticians and other agricultural specialists. The census will include surveys of the farm population, farm land, farm crops, livestock, farm implements, the procurement system for farm crops, cultural facilities in rural areas and other information about rural areas throughout the country. The planned agricultural census is the third one since 1960. The first census was conducted in 1960, and the second one was in 1970. [SEK190102 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Aug 80 SK]

LABOR DISPUTES--Seoul, Aug. 15--A total of 897 cases of labor disputes were reported across the country between January 1 and May 3 this year, according to a survey report of the Korea management association released today. The figure reflected a rise of 110 percent over the 427 cases of labor disputes reported during the like period a year earlier. Of them, 564 cases or 62.1 percent were for unpaid wages, 127 cases or 15.3 percent for pay increases, 38 cases or 4.2 percent for trade union activities, 25 cases or 2.8 percent for opposition to curtailed operation and closure of factories, 17 cases or 1.9 percent for fire and other disasters, nine cases or one percent for unfair dismissal, and 87 cases or 9.7 percent for other reasons. Of them, 708 cases or 78.9 percent were settled, while the remaining 189 cases or 21.1 percent were still pending, the survey report revealed. Of them again, 744 cases or 82.9 percent took the form of mass protests and petitions, 91 cases or 10.4 percent sit-ins, 31 cases or 3.7 percent job boycotting, and nine cases or one percent demonstrations, it added. [Seoul HAPTONC in English 0238 GMT 15 Aug 80 SK]

AUSTRALIAN BUYING MISSION--Seoul, Aug. 19--An Australian buying mission will visit here at the earliest possible date to tap the possibility of importing various goods from South Korea. This was agreed upon at the second joint meeting of the Korea-Australia and Australia-Korea economic cooperation councils held in Sydney August 12-16, sources at the Federation of Korea Industries (FYI) said today. At the meeting, the Australian side had pledged to supply the Pohang Iron and Steel Company (Poco) of South Korea with 200,000 tons of iron ore at 24 to 25 dollars per ton, some ten dollars cheaper than the prevailing international prices of 35 to 36 dollars, the sources said. Both sides had agreed to establish a resources development subcommittee comprising six members each from the two sides as early as possible, the sources revealed. While in Australia, some 30 Korean delegates had also a series of separate meetings with Australian business leaders on technical cooperation, joint development of resources in Australia and trade negotiations, and received favorable response from the Australian business community, the sources added. [Seoul HAPTONC in English 0057 GMT 19 Aug 80 SK]

1980 PLANNED OIL IMPORTS--The government has decided to import 197 million barrels of crude oil, as planned, this year despite a steep decline in oil consumption. Officials at the Energy Resources Ministry said yesterday that the remaining portion of the oil would be stored for emergency use. The government recently reversed its plan to cut the amount of crude oil to be imported this year to tally with demand for oil, they pointed out. During the first six months of this year, they said, the nation consumed 92,887,000 barrels of oil, up 1.8 percent from the same period last year. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 80 p 2/

DISCOVERY OF COAL VEINS--Two coal veins have been found in Hongsong, Chungchong-namdo, whose deposits are estimated at 350,000 tons. The Ministry of Energy and Resources said yesterday that test borings north of the Yesan Coal Mine near Hongsong had discovered two coal veins running 118 meters and 297 meters underground, respectively. The two veins measure 3.5 meters and 3.4 meters in width, respectively, the ministry said. As the quality of the discovered coal has proved good and the deposits are substantial, the economic value of the prospective mining areas is rather great, the ministry added. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Aug 80 p 2/

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

CRITICISM OF U.S.--Tokyo Aug 13 KYODO--On the eve of South Korea's court-martial trial of dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, Korean residents in Japan and from other countries held an emergency meeting here Wednesday, criticizing the United States for its alleged involvement in the military rule of South Korea. Participants in the meeting included Kum Un-ha, publisher of a Korean-language paper in the United States; Ko Se-ko, graduate from a military cadet school who went to the U.S. after opposing the Pak Chong-hui regime, and Ch'oe Hong-hui, former ambassador to Malaysia and army officer. They claimed that the United States and the U.S. army stationed in their homeland exercised influence in all processes of the assassination of ex-president Pak Chong-hui, assumption of Gen. Chon Tu-hwan as military security commander and the Kwangju incident. They then criticized the U.S. for catering only to its interests. The meeting, also attended by members of the Japan headquarters of the South Korean Unified National Conference for Restoration of Democracy in South Korea (Kaminto), was suspended two hours ahead of schedule when some 400 members of the Korean Residents Association in Japan (Mindan) came to block it. About 200 police were mobilized to guard the meeting place, Gakushikaikan Hall in Kanda. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English, no time given, 13 Aug 80 OW]

HELD KIM TAE-CHUNG MEETING--Tokyo Aug 13 KYODO--About 80 Korean residents from Japan and other countries met here Wednesday to discuss what they should do for dissident leader Kim Tae-chung and other political prisoners in South Korea. Among the participants at the meeting, held on the eve of scheduled opening of Kim's trial at military court martial at Seoul, were noted music composer Yun I-sang from West Germany and Professor In Chang-yong from the United States. Yun, a naturalized West German, was abducted from Bonn to Seoul in 1967 by South Korean intelligence agents and later sentenced to death for alleged spying for communist North Korea. Under West German pressure, the Seoul government released Yun two years later. A proposal was made at the meeting for creating a center of Koreans living abroad to campaign for releasing Kim who, charged with allegedly attempting to topple the government, could face the death sentence if found guilty. The meeting also called on international organizations to pay more attention to the human rights situation in South Korea. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given, 13 Aug 80 OW]

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG TERMED MODEL FOR REVERING ELDERLY

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 22 May 80 p 2

[Article by Staff Reporter Chong Kyong-hui: "Infinite Respect for Elders"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"Communists love their own parents, wives, children and their fellow comrades, respect the elderly, live frugal lives and always maintain a humble mien."

Communists are patriots who more than anybody have a very warm affection for their own country and people and this trait as patriot is expressed through love of parents, wives and children and respect for elders and through the chuche-type sentiment and action of struggling to give their all for their happiness.

Consequently, those who are the most courteous, proper and polite and are endowed with an ample share of humanity are none other than communists. Such a character trait cannot come about accidentally but through correct training in one's youth and steadfast self-improvement.

The noble trait by which the great leader infinitely respected his elders during his youth is a great paragon which all our young students must emulate in possessing the ideological and spiritual trait of communists who love their country and people.

Born into a most patriotic and revolutionary family, the great leader received and grew up with patriotic education from his parents from his early years. In his family, a dutiful child; in his neighborhood, a friendly child; in his country, a heroic child; our country's heroic child.

The great leader who grew up considering the songs his mother sang to him to be seeds of love and patriotic sentiments for the country and people rather than mere lullabies and developed the character of respect for elders in the atmosphere of a Mangyongdae family which was strong in etiquette with one's neighbors and helped others despite a life of hardship.

The spirit of respect for elders which the great leader had in his juvenile years, combined with a revolutionary world outlook, gradually broadened into a patriotic love for the country and people as he grew up.

The great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song's spirit of respect for elders was first expressed in his strenuous effort to lessen even a little the suffering of his parents subjected to poverty and adversity.

The great leader always deeply thought of how to ease the burden of his grandparents and parents who were never able to eat, be clothed or relax normally.

Observing his grandparents and parents strenuously scratching the soil with stakes and weeding during the hot dog-days in his juvenile years, the leader certainly thought about how he could plow the land mechanically and lessen the work.

In addition, as a child, he saw his grandmother and mother drawing water with a jar to water the vegetable patch during the summer drought and must have pondered about pumping the water from the Taedong River mechanically and pouring the water out smoothly in the future.

The great leader did not stop at thinking how he would ease the suffering of his parents.

Even though the marshal was a child, he helped his parents himself.

His mother, Madame Kang Pang-sok, worked day and night participating in the revolutionary activities of the indomitable revolutionary fighter, Mr Kim Hyong-chik and trying to make a living for her large family.

At sundown in the dead of winter, the great leader waited for a long time outside the front gate for his mother to return from work. Meanwhile, when his mother appeared, he quickly ran to meet her, thawed her hands with his breath and when his mother had come down from the spinning wheel after spinning cloth which she did day and night, he would readily place her pillow down and show her the warm lower corner of the room saying, "This is mother's spot."

Also, aware that his mother was mending tears in his muslin clothing without getting enough sleep at night, the great leader gave up playing on the swings lest his pants become torn too quickly.

The great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, always used all his ingenuity for the health of his parents.

This happened one winter.

His mother was lying sick at home exhausted from strenuous work.

At this time, the young marshal gave bedside care to his mother who was unable to eat for two days.

He never left his mother's side except to pour her some hot water and ask her to drink some.

When he asked his mother to eat some rice gruel his grandmother had prepared, his mother merely took one taste. The great leader then went to the desk and took out a handful of dates and pressed them into his mother's hand telling her that they were good cough medicine.

These were dates which his grandfather had given him to eat the previous fall and he put them away without eating them.

Several days later, his mother's illness seemed to be swept away and she recovered. The great leader's ingenious sagacity had so easily cured his mother.

The great leader always thought of his parents and elders first and always gave preference to them.

This happened one summer.

The peach tree which his grandfather had planted with great effort was laden with peaches.

His playmates, however, came to visit and looked longingly up at the peaches and teased him about picking them.

But the great leader told them that the peaches were not quite ripe and to wait until they had ripened before picking them.

When the peaches were ripened to a bright red, he selected the largest ripe peach, picked it and gave it to his grandfather before dividing them up with his playmates and eating them.

At the time when the great leader was at the (border exist? P'aldoku), mother Kang Pang-sok saw that the young marshal's shoes which he had on were worn through. She gave him some money and told him to cross over to P'op'yong and buy a pair of sneakers.

But the great leader did not cross over to P'p'yong to buy sneakers for himself but bought white rubber shoes in his mother's size and gave them to her.

With a lump in her throat, his mother exclaimed, "What, I told you to buy a pair for yourself, so why did you buy shoes for me!" and she could speak no further.

Indeed, the devotion of the young marshal to his parents was so ardent.

The great leader minded his parents and did his best to avoid causing them any concern.

Every time his parents said something to him, the young marshal was mindful and obedient and put their words immediately into action.

In addition, when his parents or elders called him, he arose from his spot at once no matter how much fun he had been having, answered "yes" and then ran to them, bowed his head and waited all ears for what they were going to say.

The great leader always dutifully greeted visitors to his home, maintained decorum and entertained the visitors hospitably.

This happened one spring.

His mother took the young marshal to visit her in-laws at Ch'ilgol. His mother told him she had to go inside the walls of Pyongyang for some unforeseen business and would return at lunchtime so he should play with his friends until then.

Lunchtime passed and his mother did not return so the marshal went outside the gate several times and looked up the P'algol road. His grandmother on his father's side suggested he come in and eat with her but he did not go in, saying that his mother had not eaten yet.

Long after lunchtime, his mother returned and the great leader ran out to welcome her.

No sooner had his mother embraced the great leader and asked, "Did you eat a lot for lunch?" than the leader replied, "You promised to eat lunch together, didn't you?" as he grasped his mother's hand and walked home with her.

The great leader tried his best not to cause his parents any worry even though it meant putting up with some suffering on his part.

This occurred while the great leader was carrying on the struggle inside the Kirin prison.

If the great leader would have contacted his home and had provisions delivered to him in prison, he would have lessened his suffering to some extent from the extreme cold and hunger of prison, but he was concerned about causing his mother anxiety and hardship so he did not even send the news of his arrest to his mother then living in Musong until his release from prison.

The great leader's giving the utmost priority to respect for his parents was for the purpose of pressing them by recognizing the high expectations of his parents and magnificently making them come true.

The highest wishes of his parents were to recover the fatherland which had been seized by the Japanese imperialist rascals and place true freedom and happiness in the hands of our people.

In order to realize these sublime wishes of his parents, the great leader rendered positive assistance to the revolutionary struggle of his parents.

At a young age, the great leader was given the job of communications courier by his father, went back and forth by himself across the Yalu River which was strictly guarded by the enemy and whenever the revolutionaries held gatherings in his house under the leadership of his father, he stood guard outside with his binoculars, day or night, in rain and snow.

The great leader who had such ardent respect for elders and promoted the revolutionary work of his parents so well, accepted the high expectations of his parents and devoted his life to the revolutionary struggle of his parents to rescue the fatherland and the people in his early years.

All members of the League of Socialist Working Youth must precisely emulate the noble trait which the great leader possessed in his juvenile years and make themselves into trustworthy chuche-type communist revolutionaries who ardently love their country and people.

8446

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EXISTENCE OF TWO NEW MINISTRIES ASCERTAINED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN MONDAI in Japanese No 40, 30 Jul 80 pp 24-26

[Text] This year the existence of such new organizations in the State Administration Council as the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Forest Industry has been learned. Recently, the existence of a "Ministry of Local Industry" and a "Ministry of the Spinning Industry" has also become known.

Ministry of Local Industry

On Local Industries Day (7 June) the Korean Central News Agency reported the following under a 7 June dateline.

"According to data obtained by the Local Industries Ministry, the production of consumer goods for the people increased in May by 35 percent over last year. Production of corn oil was increased 41 percent; rice oil, 20 percent; and spun yarn, 23 percent. As of the end of May more than 250 local factories had fulfilled their plans for the first half of the year."

It is understood from this report that the Ministry of Local Industry is an organ of the State Administration Council which has been newly established to exercise general control over local industrial plants in the field of production of consumer goods.

It is speculated that the predecessor of the new ministry was the Directorate for Guidance of Regional Industry in the Light Industries Committee. The details on this, however, are not clear. If the predecessor organization was a department of the Light Industries Committee, then it would seem that the Light Industries Committee was divided up or disbanded because the predecessor of the "Ministry of the Spinning," which is mentioned below, seems, similarly, to have been the Directorate General for the Spinning and Clothing Industry of the Light Industries Committee.

Subsequently, a Korean Central News Agency release dated 27 June confirmed the existence of the Regional Industries Ministry by listing it as a unit of the State Administration Council which had completed its first half year plan.

Ministry of the Spinning Industry

The first appearance of this organization was in the Korean Central News Agency report (27 June) mentioned above which listed its name as a unit of the State Administration Council which had completed its first half year plan 10 days or more ahead of schedule.

With the establishment of an independent Ministry for the Spinning Industry following the earlier Regional Industries Ministry, the authority of the Light Industries Committee is limited to a narrow industrial sector comprising such items as foodstuff, articles for daily life and footwear. Since, however, this industrial sector properly belongs to the Regional Industries Ministry which has general control over local industries plants, it is probably safe to say that the Light Industries Committee has essentially been dissolved.

9111

CSO: 4105

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MYSTERY SURROUNDS USSR, DPRK'S 6 JUNE REPORTS ON CH'OE CHAE-U

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN MONDAI in Japanese No 40, 30 Jul 80 pp 19-24

[Text] A mysterious phenomenon occurred recently. It was the contradiction between USSR and DPRK reporting on "events on 6 June."

According to broadcasts from Moscow, First Deputy Chairman Tikhonov of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers met on 6 June with DPRK Deputy Prime Minister Ch'oe Chae-u who was visiting the USSR to attend a meeting of the USSR-DPRK Economic, Scientific and Technical Consultative Committee.

However, broadcasts from Pyongyang and the Minsu Choson newspaper reported that a ceremony marking operations at the Hoeryong Kraft Paper Factory was held on 6 June and that Deputy Prime Minister Ch'oe Chae-u attended.

If both reports are accurate, Prime Minister Ch'oe Chae-u appeared simultaneously at Moscow and Hoeryong (Hoeryong County, North Hamhyong Province). This would amount to a modern version of "Doppelganger" phenomenon. Its explanation poses some questions.

On examination of recent relations between the USSR and DPRK, the difference between the USSR and DPRK approach toward reporting is noteworthy; i.e., since last year, in broadcasts from Moscow, the Soviet Union has tended toward fairly specific reporting on Soviet aid to the DPRK. The purpose of this seems to be to suggest a relationship of close support between the USSR and DPRK for holding the PRC in check. On the other hand, the DPRK, having espoused the principle of equidistant diplomatic relations, strongly desires as far as possible to hide its relations, particularly its military and economic relations with the USSR. In particular, the DPRK's emphasis on an independent economy is due to such feelings.

From this it is possible to infer that the recent contradiction occurred when Radio Moscow reported the facts and Radio Pyongyang denied them. But, would Radio Pyongyang go so far as to abuse its authority as a state-operated broadcasting network in an attempt to conceal a DPRK-USSR economic conference?

If, indeed, the conference was held in Moscow as in the Soviet reports, the following questions arise.

1. Why, in spite of the rule of reciprocal hosting of the conference, was it again held in Moscow where it was held last year?

Over the past few years the sites of meetings of the USSR-DPRK Economic, Scientific and Technical Consultative Committee have been as follows:

Tenth Conference, February 1973, Pyongyang;

Eleventh Conference, July 1974, Moscow;

Twelfth Conference, January 1975, Pyongyang;

Thirteenth Conference, June 1976, Moscow;

Fourteenth Conference, September 1977, Pyongyang;

Fifteenth Conference, August 1978, Moscow.

2. When Radio Moscow had suggested that the conference had convened, would Radio Pyongyang go ahead and try to conceal the conference and even insist that Deputy Prime Minister Ch'oe "was in Hoeryong" when he should have been in Moscow?

3. Deputy Prime Minister Ch'oe served as the DPRK side's chairman from the 9th through 12th conferences but since that time Deputy Prime Minister Kong Chin-tae has succeeded him in that position. Why would Deputy Prime Minister Kong have been removed from this post despite the fact that long range plans from economic cooperation in 1981 and beyond were studied at last year's conference and Deputy Prime Minister Kong charged with the important responsibility of putting the plans into an agreement this year?

4. Up through last year's conference, Radio Moscow had reported the proceedings of the conference. Why, this year, did it suddenly begin to talk after the Radio Pyongyang broadcast had been made?

These riddles would seem to arise because of the situation on the DPRK side.

The first point which could be considered is that, as "normalization of production" and "full operation" have been repeatedly emphasized since the beginning of the year, economic plans have not necessarily been progressing smoothly.

According to reports, sabotage by laborers in opposition to the Three Revolutions Teams has been a factor in the decline in production. It is also said that labor disputes were involved in the fact that production at the Sunch'on Cement Factory which prides itself on high production (yearly capacity of 3 million tons) has fallen to 2.5 million tons in a year and a half.

Furthermore, there have been rumors of plant and factory equipment and facilities becoming obsolete and of difficulties with materials intended

for new construction. It is said that equipment shortages and strained transportation have had conspicuous effects on production about which nothing could be done.

One thing which indirectly suggests this sort of sluggish economy is the timing of the chairman's statement of appreciation to industrial groups which have achieved their quotas. A comparison of the dates on which the chairman's statement of appreciation was reported last year and the dates on which statements have been reported this year shows the following differences.

Planning Period	Date in 1979	Date in 1980
January Plan	7 February	8 February
February Plan	7 March	9 March
First Quarter Plan	7 April	23 April
April Plan	9 May	Not reported
May Plan	17 June	Not reported
First Half Year Plan	11 July	Not reported

Differences which can be observed by looking at this chart are:

- 1) That this year's reports have fallen behind last year's in every case;
- 2) That the announcement regarding the first quarter's plan was later by more than 2 weeks; and,
- 3) That no statements of appreciation appear for the May plan or thereafter.

There is yet another important difference which clearly tells of a stagnant economy. Until last year when the statements of appreciation were made, interim reports were given on total industrial production (January, first quarter and first half year) and on growth rates in electric power (same periods), coal (February, first quarter and first half year) and other sectors. This practice has not been followed this year.

Perhaps one can say that these items of information on the economy are the clues which unlock the mystery of 6 June.

If the truth is that, beyond asking for emergency economic assistance from the USSR, the DPRK has abandoned its line calling for an independent economy, then its mysterious actions concerning the conference are probably understandable. Furthermore, if the strangeness of the USSR report is seen as being in line with the DPRK's actions, it, too, is understandable because the USSR has already accomplished its objective by suggesting there was a conference.

One can probably say that the riddle of 6 June has brought recent USSR-DPRK relations out into relief.

9111

CSO: 4105

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

AUGUST 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] The August issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

The Korean Workers Party Is a Revolutionary Party of Steel Tried and Tempered in Solemn Struggle

Let Us More Vigorously Pursue the Movement To Follow and Learn From the Examples of Unsung Heroes

Conducting Interpersonal Work Well Is a Basic Requirement for the Realization of Chuche Ideology..... Ch'oe Song-kun

Intensification of Our Revolution and Communist Moral Indoctrination Yi Yong-pok

Famous Songs and Famous Lyrics..... Yi Ch'ang-ku

Foundation of Socialist Medicine Is Preventive Medicine... Yi Chong-yul

Development of Local Industries and Organization Work by Functionaries..... So Chae-hong

Our Party's Guideline Concerning a Balanced Development of All Agricultural Sectors and Its Vitality..... No Sung-yol

Socialist Statistics Is a Powerful Tool for Improving Economic Management..... Sin Kyong-sik

U.S. Imperialists Are the Manipulators of South Korean Fascist Dictatorship and Archenemy of the Peoples Oppression..... Hwang Tong-sop

Ideology and Unity of the Nonaligned Movement..... Myong Ch'ang-son

CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

FISH CATCH--Pyongyang August 23--The fishermen of Korea are boosting fish catch through the vigorous "100-day battle" for making the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea a grand festival of victors. Entering August, they are overshooting their daily assignments of the "100-day battle" by an average of 20 percent. In the last one month the fishery stations under the South Hamgyong Provincial Fishery Administration increased the fish catch by more than 2.5 times compared with last years like period. The fishery stations in Kangwon and North Pyongan Provinces are also making big hauls. The Pelagic fishermen with large-sized, modern fishing tackle are also registering big successes by establishing a scientific fishing system. Thus, two months assignments of the "100-day battle" were carried out, taking the Ministry of Fisheries as a whole. The cooperative fishermen are also making big hauls. The fishermen's cooperatives in South Hwanghae Province which surpassed last months plan by 85 percent are taking the lead in the fishing operations. [Text] [SK231102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 23 Aug 80]

MODERNIZATION OF EQUIPMENT--Pyongyang, August 19--Production processes are being further modernized through an energetic technical innovation movement in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Working people all over the country are contriving and manufacturing new machinery to be presented to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. The machine plants have built stamping equipment, construction machines and large-size mining equipment. The Nakwon Machine Plant has of late manufactured a high-speed deep boring machine capable of more than trebling the boring speed, after making an oil-pressure traveling crane and different types of oil-pressure excavators. The Haeju Trailing Farm Machine Factory has built in a short period a section steel shop, all the processes of which are semi-automated or automated. The shape steel and welded pipes produced there are enough to fully meet the provincial demand. [Excerpts] [SK210853 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT 19 Aug 80]

RECLAMATION OF TIDELAND--Pyongyang, August 21--Tideland is stretching far and wide on the western coast of Korea. There are nearly 300,000 hectares of reclaimable tideland. During the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984), 10,000 hectares of tideland will be reclaimed in Korea. Tens of thousands of hectares of tidal land are now being reclaimed in different parts of the west coast. More than 14,000 hectares of fertile fields will be newly obtained in Taegyedo area of North Pyongan Province and Onchon area of South Pyongan Province alone. Tens of thousands of hectares of tideland have already been reclaimed in Korea. Many villages have made their appearance in the reclaimed tideland and farms with over 1,000 hectares of arable land have been formed. Reed fields, salt fields and big fish breeding and culture grounds have also been built there. [Excerpt] [SK260718 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 21 Aug 80]

LARGE CRANE SHIP--Pyongyang, August 22--The Nampo Shipyard, a large ship building centre of the country, built the large-size crane ship "No. 5-28" as a gift to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. This crane ship is so built as to do heavy haulage and structure building more effectively at sea, harbour and shipyard. All the equipment of the ship, including its modern navigation mechanism are all controlled by tele-mechanic and automatized devices, making it possible to operate under any sea conditions. The crane arm with several hooks can freely move in all directions and stand nearly vertically to lift things handily. The workers of the Nampo Shipyard who launched the 20,000-ton cargo ship "Youth Changjason" some time ago built this crane ship in a short time, while producing for themselves machine equipment including large-size winches and automation apparatuses by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. [SK260718 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 22 Aug 80]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ORIENTAL MEDICINE GAINING ACCEPTANCE IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 May 80 p 4

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows:

"Along with modern medicine, Oriental medicine traditionally bequeathed to us should be developed and its treatment methods theoretically systemized. Our attention should be turned to this area."

Upholding the instruction of the great leader, Hamhung Medical School Hospital has succeeded in incorporating Oriental medicine in clinical practice.

Now at the hospital, treatment by Oriental medicine is incorporated in all specialized departments, and a strenuous struggle being waged to give greater weight to Oriental medicine and elevate it to science.

At the 4th meeting of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly, our great leader was very pleased to hear about the experiences at the hospital here of introducing Oriental medicine in clinical practices.

Unlike a village or a county hospital, this hospital is primarily engaged in providing specialized treatment to emergency and critical patients. Under such circumstances, how has the hospital managed to achieve the difficult task of totally incorporating Oriental medicine?

Everyone visiting Hamhung Medical School Hospital finds everywhere--inside the outpatient reception rooms, department lounges, patient rooms, and along the corridors--visual exhibits of treatment by Oriental medicine and of facsimile models of treatment methods such as acupuncture, moxibustion, and so forth displayed in each department.

To get a more realistic picture, chat with functionaries, examine the number of cases where Oriental medicine has been prescribed, or inspect the log recording the quantity of Oriental medicine produced, and one gets a pretty good idea of how hard the hospital is trying to incorporate Oriental medicine.

Of course such an attitude was not established from the beginning.

A meeting was held at the hospital to try to resolve the question of introducing Oriental medicine into the treatment of patients.

At the meeting some doctors argued that in a hospital primarily engaged in providing specialized treatments, the pragmatic way to actively introduce Oriental medicine into the fields of preventive medicine and clinical treatment was, above all else, to strengthen and expand the capacity for Oriental medicine.

The argument had some merit.

But a primary level party committee member, pondering the implication of the proposal, shook his head.

In accepting Oriental medicine, our party's policy sets forth a consistent demand that the superiority of Oriental medicine long practiced in our country be exalted and that it be introduced fully into therapeutic and preventive medicine.

It was important to fully understand the essence of our party's policy and to reorganize all medical personnel and hospital workers in accordance with our party's demand.

Accordingly, the primary level party committee members strove to combine Oriental medicine with new medicine along the line of party policy through various procedures and methods, inculcating in the minds of medical workers the idea that the solution to the problem did not lie alone in the expanded capacity of Oriental medicine but in the mobilization of all available technical capabilities. To accomplish the task, they made a blueprint organized for work.

Under the leadership of the primary level party committee, the hospital took the initiative in working out methodologies in the departments of internal medicine and surgery, to demonstrate that by getting to it in a revolutionary way, they can introduce Oriental medicine clinically in all departments.

What attracted the special attention of medical functionaries in this endeavor was the formless study of methodologies used in actual treatments.

One day a pregnant woman was admitted to the surgical department as an emergency patient.

Although the necessary emergency treatments were given to her, the patient remained in critical condition.

In the tense atmosphere with the very life of the pregnant woman at stake, a medical discussion was held among technical directors, department heads, and several doctors.

Every participant in the meeting knew well from the experience of using treatments prescribed by modern medicine that the life of a patient like this probably could not be saved by such methods.

At this meeting Comrade Sin Song-u, technical director of the surgical department, and Comrade Na Ch'i-un, head of the surgical department, proposed to treat the patient with Oriental medicine. In ordinary circumstances, the very idea of proposing a treatment used in Oriental medicine, with a patient in critical condition, would have been inconceivable especially in the surgical department.

The eyes of the entire hospital were on the condition of the patient. Under these circumstances a team of surgeons revived her with methods used in Oriental medicine, and miraculously cured her completely.

Rather than considering it a miracle, the hospital medical team was again deeply struck by the superiority of Oriental medicine.

The fact that it was the surgical department, not the department of internal medicine which is in a relatively easier position to accept Oriental medicine, that treated a critical patient with Oriental medicine methods had a great impact on all departments, and everyone followed the example with great confidence.

The idea that only the Oriental medicine departments and Oriental medicine doctors can practice Oriental medicine gradually disappeared.

The changes that took place only in a month or two clearly demonstrated that once the right view and attitude are established to follow the party policy of incorporating Oriental medicine fully in clinical practices what a great transformation could be achieved in practice.

Like all newly initiated projects, the process of adapting Oriental medicine to clinical practice was not so simple. Myriad treatment methods had to be discovered and accepted.

This was a task particularly alien and difficult for Hamhung Medical School Hospital, a medical center where almost all doctors were primarily trained and experienced in modern medicine as a specialized branch of science.

One day a primary level party committee functionary was walking past a pharmacy when he saw a hospital functionary walking away with modern medicine for his own use, and could not help being deeply engrossed in thought.

That particular medicine had an Oriental substitute.

The fact that functionary in the medical field was asking for a modern drug instead of Oriental medicine indicated that he believed Oriental medicine was not as effective as modern medicine.

Is Oriental medicine really less effective than modern drugs?

He found out that although prescriptions for Oriental medicine were increasing in number, there was no great decrease in those for modern medicine.

The functionary pondered on why this should be so, and turned his attention to the following idea of a doctor: The reason for this was not that Oriental medicine was by any means less effective, but that the doctors, lacking deep understanding of Oriental medicine, could not, as they would with modern drugs, use it based on the findings of scientific analysis.

The problem was to have the doctors realize the effectiveness of Oriental medicine, learn its usages well, so that they could have confidence in it.

To do so meant to elevate Oriental medicine to science in line with the party's intentions, and to have everyone grasp its essence so that he might voluntarily introduce it into clinical practice.

In solving this problem, the primary level party committee led the medical functionaries to take the initiative.

Thus the technical directors of the department of surgery, internal medicine, and Oriental medicine led the ranks by taking turns to analyze the ingredients of the Oriental drugs that had been prescribed as standard in the past to see if they could discover various ways of treating the same disease depending upon its symptoms.

Upon learning during a department discussion that a doctor in internal medicine department had abandoned a search for effective Oriental drugs, concocted out of medicinal herbs known to have existed in abundance long time ago, Comrade Yi Hyon-myong, technical director of the internal medicine department, sought the doctor and helped him with all his might. Who else would do the job, he argued, if we abandoned it because of difficulties encountered? He tried to encourage the doctor, saying that only by overcoming difficult stages could we really lead Oriental medicine to science and fulfill the party's wishes. He volunteered to work with him.

Then searched among old literature on the subject, studied its process in depth himself first, and upon this foundation, began building research programs. Rolling up his sleeves, he went so far as to go out to distant farms and acquire animals needed for experiments.

In this way he was able to promote the presentation of papers and the introduction of Oriental medicine in wide areas of clinical practice.

It was the same with deputy chief Comrade Kim Hui-m and Comrade Kim Sin-ho, who visited and lived in the pharmacological laboratory, and helped in and encouraged the production of valuable new Oriental medicines for the first time in our country.

The primary level party committee made the functionaries lead the effort and had every doctor present at least one valuable paper on a treatment method of Oriental medicine at a departmental meeting and incorporate it in clinical practices.

The fact that during the past year alone several hundred technical papers were presented speaks well of this effort.

In the process, the ingredients and forms of medicines were generally improved, and the experience in treating diseases, using diverse methods depending upon the symptoms, accumulated.

Many departments, including surgery, physical therapy, and ophthalmology, which heretofore thought it difficult to apply Oriental medicine to their patients, now treat emergency and critical patients with Oriental medicine with good results.

Gradually, doctors began seeking Oriental medicines, the number of modern drug prescriptions declined and medicinal materials stored for long in the warehouse were being depleted.

The process of placing Oriental medicine on the scientific foundation has now become the process of letting all the doctors realize in depth the superiority of Oriental medicine and letting them utilize it in clinical practice with confidence.

Nowadays the medical specialists at Hamhung Medical School Hospital are not complacent about their achievements to date. Instead, they are vigorously pursuing the goal of further strengthening the technical study of Oriental medicine and to universalize the experience gained in clinical practices, thereby energetically pushing forward the party policy of scientifically systemizing Oriental medicine so that it can be accepted more readily in clinical practice.

9689

CSO: 4108

NUMBER OF CHONGNYON REPATRIATES SHARPLY DECLINES IN 1980

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 7, Jul 80 pp 20-21

[Text]

The 184th portion of Korean returnees from Japan landed at Chongjin Port on June 1 aboard the north Korean ship, Mangyongbong-ho, to start a "new life." Although the (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station on June 2 did not give the number when reporting their arrival, a Japanese source put it at 40. The number marked the lowest level in the 21-year-old history of the "return-home" program, which was started in December, 1959 under an agreement between the north Korean and Japanese Red Cross societies signed in Calcutta, India, earlier that year.

North Korea has been keeping mum about the number of such returnees recently, especially during the 1970s, when it dropped sharply. The Calcutta agreement was in effect from 1959 to 1967. After three years of suspension with the expiration of the agreement, north Korea resumed the program from 1971. But, the number of returnees who paid fares needed for repatriation began to decrease as the Table 1 shows.

Moreover, as the Table shows, the applicants for repatriation started to sharply decrease in number in 1962, three years after the commencement of the program, because of the disclosure of poor conditions of north Korean society. The revelation of north Korean conditions came mostly through the Japanese wives of Korean returnees. The Japanese women who accompanied their husbands to north Korea total some 1,500. Mrs. Masako Shimizu, who went to north Korea in the early 1960s together with her husband and three children, wrote a letter to her 80-year-old father and her elder sister complaining about her living there.

Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, is the central organ that persuades Korean residents in Japan to volunteer for repatriation. Han U-chol, son of Han Tok-su, chairman of the association, has been living in north Korea together with other Chongnyon officials' sons since their repatriation to the Communist country.

Korean Residents Sent to North Korea

(From Dec. 1959 to June 1980)

Year	Frequency	Number	Remarks
1959	3	2,942	Duration of the Culcutta agreement
1960	48	49,036	"
1961	34	22,801	"
1962	16	3,497	"
1963	12	2,567	"
1964	8	1,822	"
1965	11	2,255	"
1966	12	1,860	"
1967	11	1,831	"
			Suspended for three years with the expiration of the Culcutta agreement
1971	6	1,081	Interim period of six months from May 14 to October 22
1971	1	257	Self-financed by the returnees
1972	4	1,003	"
1973	4	704	"
1974	3	479	"
1975	3	379	"
1976	2	286	"
1977	2	180	"
1978	2	150	"
1979	2	126	"
1980	1	40	"
Total	184	93,276	

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

DEPARTING CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, August 6--The Marine Products Processing Technical delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Pak Mal-yong left here on August 5 by air. [SK070756 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 5 Aug 80] Pyongyang, August 7--The delegation of Functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the 77th and 78th home-visiting groups of Koreans in Japan and Korean sportsmen in Japan left Pyongyang by train on August 5 after visiting the homeland. They left Wonsan on August 6 by the ship "Samjiyon." The members of the 15th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan left by the same ship. [Text] [SK070756 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 6 Aug 80]

JAPANESE DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, August 6--The delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Toshio Hiramoto, vice-chairman of the Kanagawa Prefectural Council of Trade Unions, left Pyongyang on August 5 by plane. During its stay in our country the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, the International Friendship Exhibition and various other places in Pyongyang and local areas. Seeing precious gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from heads of state and people of various countries on display in the exhibition, the guests expressed unbounded reverence for the great leader. [Text] [SK070756 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 5 Aug 80]

CHOSON UNIVERSITY GROUP--Pyongyang August 23--The Administration Council on August 22 arranged a party at the Oknyugwan restaurant in honour of the delegation of students of the graduation class of the Choson University on a visit to the homeland. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Yang Nam-in, director of the Foreign Languages Faculty of the Choson University. Present there were vice-premier Kye Ung-tae, and Ho Chong-suk, Kim In-son and other personages concerned. Kim In-son and Yang Nam-in spoke at the party. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK230443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 23 Aug 80]

DEPARTURE OF CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang August 24--The delegation of Young Workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

(Chongnyon), the delegation of Men of Literature and Art of Chongnyon, the second delegation of Korean High School Students in Japan and the 79th Home-Visiting Group of Compatriots in Japan left Pyongyang on August 22 by train. They left Wonsan aboard the ship "Samjiyon" on August 23. The delegation of Korean Young Traders and Industrialists in Japan left by the same ship. [Text] [SK240845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 24 Aug 80]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION--Pyongyang, August 25--The Administration Council arranged a banquet on the evening of August 24 at the Ongnyugwan restaurant for delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on a visit to the homeland. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation of Chongnyon functionaries headed by Chu Sang-kun, section chief of the Economic Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, the delegation of Chongnyon Chapter Functionaries headed by Yun Tok, section chief of the Hyogo Prefectural Headquarters of Chongnyon, the delegation of Korean Scientists in Japan headed by Sin Chae-kyun, chief of the scientific research department of the Choson University, and the delegation of model functionaries of the League of Korean Youth in Japan under Chongnyon headed by Yun Kong-su, department director of Choson Chongnyon. Present there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Choe Man-hyon and other personages concerned. Speeches were made at the banquet. The attendants of the banquet drank toast wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK250352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 25 Aug 80]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang August 25--A delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Chu Sang-kun, section chief of the economic department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, a delegation of Chongnyon Chapter Functionaries headed by Yun Tok, section chief of the Hyogo Prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, a delegation of Korean scientists in Japan headed by Sin Chae-kyun, chief of the scientific research department of the Choson University, and a delegation of model functionaries of the League of Korean Youth in Japan under Chongnyon headed by Yun Kong-su, department director of Choson Chongnyon arrived in Pyongyang by train on August 24 on a visit to the homeland. They were met at the railway station by Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. They arrived in Wonsan on August 21 by the ship "Samjiyon." [Text] [SK242215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 24 Aug 80]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG REPLIES TO MESSAGES FROM AFRICAN, PLO LEADERS

SK200021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, sent messages to party and state leaders of various countries in reply to their messages of solidarity which came during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

He sent reply messages to Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi; Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; Lieutenant Colonel Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the Peoples Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Workers Party and president of the Peoples Republic of Angola; Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the Peoples Revolution of Benin and president of the Peoples Republic of Benin; Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great September 1 revolution of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; and Alda da Grasa do Espirito Santo, member of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and chairman of the National Peoples Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

In his reply messages the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks to them for their messages of solidarity sent during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle in support of the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He also wished the party and state leaders and peoples of these countries greater success in the struggle for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between our country and these countries and for the prosperity of their countries.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MINJU CHOSON HITS KANEMARU'S 'DEFENDING' CHON TU-HWAN GROUP

SK240900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)--Ex-director general of the Japan Defence Agency Kanemaru recently showed up in South Korea, where he met the Chon Tu-hwan group in camera and let loose a string of base words zealously defending and encouraging its fascist outrages.

This is the topic of a caustic commentary of Minju Choson Sunday.

The commentary points to Kanemaru's outburst that the untold fascist brutalities of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a "surgeons operation" and he should perform this "operation to the end on his responsibility," and to the fact that chief cabinet secretary and others of the Japanese ruling circles chimed in by declaring that there would be "no change in Japan's friendly relations" with South Korea, whoever "may become president" there.

This is an intolerable mockery of and open challenge to the entire people of North and South Korea and the world progressive people demanding the liquidation of the Chon Tu-hwan groups military fascist rule and the democratization of society, declares the author of the commentary, and continues:

The Chon Tu-hwan group is denounced by and isolated from the Korean people and from the world people for its indelible crimes against the nation and history. In supporting it so strongly, the Japanese reactionaries seek to maintain the military fascist dictatorship in South Korea and thereby tighten the "South Korea-Japan fusion," perpetuate the division of our country and, with the Chon Tu-hwan clique as the guide, stretch their crooked hands of reinvasion deeper into South Korea.

This dark design of the Japanese reactionaries was disclosed by Kanemaru when he claimed in the huddle that "the unity of four countries--South Korea, Japan, the United States and Taiwan, is essential to the security in the Far East" and that "tieup" of Japan and South Korea "in the defence problem in the future is an important deterrent to war."

Under the slogan of "security" the Japanese reactionaries intend to launch into a full-scale military infiltration into South Korea, along with political and economic intrusion, and buttress with "strength" the South Korean puppets manoeuvres of fascism, division and war, thus applying the brake to the democratization process in South Korea and block the reunification of Korea.

The scheme of the Japanese reactionaries to establish their military control over South Korea by keeping our country divided forever is a factor of the increasing tension in Korea and threat to peace there. Such act is incompatible with the will of the Korean people and the world people demanding peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and contradictory to the national interests of the Japanese people.

The Japanese reactionaries should look straight at the trend of the times and give up their foolish dream of gaining something by defending the despicable fascist terrorists in South Korea and should stop obstructing the reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

JAPANESE REPORTERS GROUP--Pyongyang, August 13--The reporters' group of Japanese "Mainichi Shimbun" headed by Sho Ishikawa left Pyongyang on August 12 by plane. [SK190203 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 12 Aug 80]

JAPANESE CHUCHE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, August 13--The delegation of the Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Japanese Teachers headed by Tokusaburo Sasada, chairman of the Central Executive of the Ehime Prefectural Teachers Union of Japan, left here on August 12 by plane. While staying in Korea, the delegation visited time-honoured Mangyongdae and inspected the Korean Revolution Museum, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Korean Red Cross Hospital and other places. After visiting Mangyongdae, the head of the delegation said that there is the prospering Democratic People's Republic of Korea today as the great President Kim Il-song founded the chuche idea and has led the revolution to victory. [SK190203 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 12 Aug 80]

DEPARTING JAPANESE DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 20--The delegation of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea headed by lawyer Akio Tate, representative director of the Japan Center of Social Affairs, Culture and Law, left Pyongyang on August 19 by plane. During its stay in Korea the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected the International Friendship Exhibition, the Pyongyang metro, the Chongsan cooperative farm and other places. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 19 Aug 80]

JAPANESE DIETMEN'S DELEGATION--Pyongyang, August 16--A delegation of the Kyoto Prefectural Dietmen's League for promotion of Japan-Korea friendship headed by Yutaka Takayama, its representative director, flew into Pyongyang August 15. [SK190201 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 16 Aug 80]

JAPAN-KOREA SOLIDARITY GROUP--Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA)--The delegation of young activists of the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan-Korea Solidarity Movement headed by Kenji Takeda, member of the Central Youth Measures Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, left here on August 22 by plane. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae, inspected the Pyongyang students and childrens palace and the Pyongyang metro and toured

Panmunjom and other places. A friendly get-together between functionaries of the League of Socialist Working Youth of our country and the members of the delegation was held on August 19. [Text] [SK22230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 22 Aug 80]

DPR-KOREAN-JAPANESE SOCIALISTS TALKS--Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)--Talks were held on August 23 and 25 in Pyongyang between the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea and the national activists delegation of the Japan Socialist Party. Present at the talks on our side were Hyon Chun-kuk and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the national activists delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Chisato Tatebayashi, member of the Central Executive Committee and director of the national movement department of the Japan Socialist Party. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK260110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 25 Aug 80]

KYOTO ASSEMBLYMEN'S LEAGUE--Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, on August 25 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Kyoto Prefectural Assemblymen's League for promotion of Japan-Korea friendship headed by Yutaka Takayama, its representative director. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim U-Chong. [Text] [SK260417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 26 Aug 80]

RETURNING, DEPARTING DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, August 17--The delegation of Korean Juvenile Corps Campers returned home on August 16 by train after attending the summer camping at the "Kim Il-song International Young Pioneers Camp" of the German Democratic Republic. Lars Kling, chairman of the Malm branch of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association, and Sven Campersen, rector of the Aalborg University of Denmark, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 17 Aug 80]

PAKISTANI FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, August 12--The Committee for Cultural Relations with foreign countries and the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Association arranged a photo exhibition and a film show at the Chollima House of Culture on the evening of August 11 on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the independence of Pakistan. Present there were personages concerned Kim Si-bak and O Mun-han and working people in the city. Ambassador Ghulam Rabbani and officials of the Pakistani Embassy in Pyongyang were guests of honour. They looked round the Pakistani photographs on display and saw a Pakistani documentary film. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 12 Aug 80]

DEPARTING INTERNATIONAL TU DELEGATION--Pyongyang, August 20--The delegation of the Trade Unions International of the Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers headed by its General Secretary Jan Kriz left Pyongyang on August 19 by plane. During its stay in our country the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, inspected the Pyongyang textile combine and toured Panmunjom and other places. [Text] [SK210817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 19 Aug 80]

GDR TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Pyongyang, August 19--A delegation of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions headed by Herbert Irmacher, member of its Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on August 18 by plane. It was met at the airport by personages concerned and Dietrich Jarch, the GDR ambassador to our country. [Text] [SK210817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 18 Aug 80]

SPANISH RED CROSS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, August 19--A Spanish Red Cross delegation headed by Enrique de la Mata, president of the Presidential Commission of the Congress of Deputies of the Spanish Parliament, vice-president of the League of Red Cross Societies and chairman of the Spanish Red Cross, arrived in Pyongyang on August 18 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Son Song-pil and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 18 Aug 80] Pyongyang, August 19--The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of August 18 in honour of the Spanish Red Cross delegation. Present there were Son Song-pil, Kim Tae-hui and other personages concerned. Son Song-Pil and Enrique de la Mata made speeches at the party. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 19 Aug 80]

GDR TU GROUP'S DEPARTURE--Pyongyang, August 6--The delegation of the Building and Timber Workers' Trade Union of the German Democratic Republic headed by Rudi Ewald, member of the Presidium of its Central Committee, left Pyongyang yesterday by air. [Text] [SK070756 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 6 Aug 80]

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT--Pyongyang, August 22--The teams of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Bulgaria, Poland and Hungary arrived in Pyongyang to participate in the International Junior Friendship Girls' Basketball Tournament of Socialist Countries to be held in Pyongyang. [SK260720 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 22 Aug 80]

ROMANIAN FILM WEEK--Pyongyang, August 22--An opening ceremony of a Romanian film week was held at the Nakwon Cinema House here on August 21 on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and socio-national liberation revolution in Romania. Present at the opening ceremony were Ho Paek-san, O Mun-han and other personages concerned and working people and Romanian Ambassador Paul Marinescu and embassy officials and cultural attaches of foreign embassies here. Speeches were exchanged at the ceremony. The attendants appreciated a Romanian feature film. During the week Romanian films will be screened at cinema houses in Pyongyang and local areas. [SK260720 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 22 Aug 80]

KCB DELEGATION IN SIERRE LEONE--Pyongyang, August 17--A delegation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee headed by Yi Pong-hui left here yesterday by train to attend the second meeting of the broadcasting organs of non-aligned countries to be held in Sierra Leone. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 17 Aug 80]

INTERNATIONAL LAWYERS GROUP--Pyongyang August 24--Monique Nisam, secretary of the International Lawyers Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, arrived in Pyongyang on August 23 by plane. [Text] [SK240855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 24 Aug 80]

DPRK COMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 26--A DPRK communications delegation headed by Kim Yong-chao left Pyongyang on August 25 by plane to attend the 12th Conference of Ministers of Communications of the Organization for Cooperation in Communications among Socialist Countries scheduled in Czechoslovakia. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Pang Chol-kap, Pak Yong-chan and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK260115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 25 Aug 80]

THAI SCHOLARS DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 26--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on August 25 met and had a friendly talk with the Thai scholars delegation headed by Dr Pat Nolsaengari, associate professor and dean of the faculty of humanities at the Ramkhamhaeng University, Bangkok. Present on the occasion was personage concerned O Mun-han. [Text] [SK260419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 26 Aug 80]

JORDANIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 23--A delegation of the National Consultative Council of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan headed by His Excellency Ahmad Mahmoud Tarawneh, its chairman, arrived in Pyongyang on August 22 by plane for a goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly. The delegation consists of Abdul Majid Sharydah, second vice-chairman of the National Consultative Council of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Adnan Abu Odeh, member of the National Consultative Council, and others. Put up at the airport were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-sung and a portrait of His Majesty Husayn the First, King of Jordan. A large number of people warmly welcomed the guests at the airport, raising cheers and waving bunches of flowers. The delegation was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, Yim Hyong-ku, chairman of the Peoples Service Commission, Kim Chung-il, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK230346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 23 Aug 80]

ROMANIAN, JAPANESE DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang August 23--The delegation of the Romanian Council of Journalists headed by Cristea Dumitru, chief editor of "Drum Nou," organ of the Brasso County Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, and the delegation of Kansai District Scholars, Japan, headed by Minoru Imoto, honorary professor at the Osaka Municipal University, left Pyongyang on August 22 by plane. [Text] [SK222227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 22 Aug 80]

INDIAN FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, August 15--A film show was arranged on August 14 at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the independence of India under the co-sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-India Friendship

Association. Present there were Kim Pong-chu, O Mun-han and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were Ambassador Raj Krishna Manucha and officials of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang. The attendants appreciated an Indian feature film. [SK190201 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 15 Aug 80]

TABLE TENNIS WITH POLAND--Pyongyang, August 18--Friendship matches between the Korean and Polish men's and women's table tennis teams were held on August 17 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium. [SK190201 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 18 Aug 80]

DPRK SPORTS CHAMPIONSHIPS--Pyongyang, August 18--Sports championships celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened on August 17. The championships participated in by a large number of sportsmen of the central and provincial teams and many other sportsmen will be held in almost all events except winter sports. The championships will take place at stadiums and gymnasiums in Pyongyang and local places. An opening ceremony was held on August 17 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium. The championships will continue till the end of this month. [SK190201 KCNA in English 0420 GMT 18 Aug 80]

NEW FILMS--Pyongyang, August 16--Korean moviemakers produced tens of films high in ideological and artistic plane in the first half of the year. They include ten odd feature films such as "Mt. Paekdu-san," "Untrodden Path" (first and second parts), "Unknown Heroes" (parts 11-150), "The Public Procurator Says" (first and second parts) and "With the Heart of the Eldest Brother." And tens of scientific and educational films, children's films, and documentary films have been produced. Resolved to produce more excellent films this year when the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is scheduled, the moviemakers are energetically pushing ahead with the creation of films of diverse themes including those portraying unsung heroes boundlessly loyal to the great leader. [SK190201 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 16 Aug 80]

BURMESE DELEGATION IN PYONGYANG--Pyongyang, August 14--A government industrial delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Brigadier-General Tint Swe, minister of No 1 Industry of Burma, arrived in Pyongyang on August 13 by plane. It was met at the airport by Chong Song-nam, minister of the External Economic Affairs, and other personages concerned. [SK190203 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 13 Aug 80]

TEXTILE TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, August 12--A delegation of the Trade Unions International of the Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers headed by its General Secretary Jan Krix arrived in Pyongyang on August 11 by air. [SK190203 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 11 Aug 80]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS' VISITS--Pyongyang, August 14--A delegation of the Romanian Council of Journalists headed by Cristea Dumitru, chief editor of "Drum Nou," organ of the Brasov County Committee of the Romanian Communist

Party, and a delegation of scholars of Kansai District, Japan, headed by Minoru Imoto, honorary professor of Osaka Municipal University, arrived in Pyongyang on August 11 by plane. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 11 Aug 80] Pyongyang, August 11--A delegation of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of China headed by Lin Fumin, member of its Secretariat, and a Thai scholars' delegation headed by Dr. Pao Anisavongeri, associate professor, dean of faculty of humanities at the Ramkhamhaeng University, Bangkok, and the August 1 weightlifting team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army arrived in Pyongyang on August 12. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 12 Aug 80]

PRESS AGREEMENT WITH SENEGAL--Pyongyang, August 12--An agreement on cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Senegalese Press Agency was signed on July 30 in Dakar, according to a report. It was signed by the DPRK ambassador to Senegal and the director of the Senegalese Press Agency. [SK190203 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 11 Aug 80]

EDUCATION DELEGATION TO IRAQ--Pyongyang, August 9--A people's delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Il-tae, chairman of the Education Commission, visited the Republic of Iraq from July 31 to August 5, according to a report. During its visit to Iraq, the delegation met Tareq Aziz, deputy prime minister of Iraq. The deputy prime minister said that Iraq actively supported the Korean people in their just struggle against imperialism and for the reunification of the country and would conduct energetic activity in the future, too, on all international forums in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification. It also met and had a conversation with Naeem Haddad, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and president of the National Assembly; the minister of Municipal Affairs who is a member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and the minister of youth. The president of the National Assembly asked the head of the delegation to convey his greetings and those of the Iraqi people to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and stressed that the Iraqi people would firmly stand on the side of the Korean people struggling for the just cause of national reunification. During its stay in Iraq, the delegation toured Baghdad and visited historic remains of Iraq. [SK110704 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 9 Aug 80]

AMERICANS END PYONGYANG VISIT--Pyongyang August 20--The home-visiting group of compatriots in American region headed by Dr. Kim Kwang-han, professor at the Coppin State College, Maryland, the United States, left Pyongyang on August 19 by plane after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK200023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 19 Aug 80]

KIM'S MESSAGE TO GABON'S PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 16 August (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung on August 16 sent a message of greetings to El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Gabon. The message says: On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Gabon, I on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean

people and on my own, extend warm felicitations to your excellency, the government and people of the Republic of Gabon. The Gabonese people embarked upon the road of building a new life after the independence and have made many successes under your leadership. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, I wholeheartedly wish prosperity to your country and good health to you. [Text] [SK161602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 16 Aug 80]

OFFICIALS MEET JORDANIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, on August 22 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the National Consultative Council of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan headed by His Excellency Ahmad Mahmoud Tarawneh, its chairman, which paid a courtesy call on him. On hand were Yim Hyong-ku, chairman of the Peoples Service Commission, and Kim Chung-il, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [SK230350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 23 Aug 80]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DPRK DAILIES OBSERVE DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH NAMIBIA

HK261600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)--The Korean people denounce the South African racist cliques occupation of Namibia and strongly demand its withdrawal from the land of Namibia.

So stresses Nodong Sinmun today in a signed article observing the day on international solidarity with the Namibian people.

On this day the article says, the Korean people extend militant greetings and firm solidarity to the Namibian people who are gallantly struggling with arms in their hands to terminate the South African racist cliques illegal occupation and racist rule and to achieve national liberation and independence.

The struggle of the Namibian people is a sacred one to retake the lost territory and sovereignty and become the master of their destiny and a just struggle to achieve the complete liberation of the African continent, it notes.

Saying that the liberation struggle is victoriously advancing in Namibia, the article points out that the flames of the armed struggle of the people for freedom and liberation are flaring up more furiously in this country under the leadership of the South West Africa Peoples Organization.

The article says that in an attempt to suppress the just struggle of the Namibian people with the bayonet and bar a fair solution of the Namibian question, the African racist clique under the zealous patronage of the imperialists is reinforcing its armed forces, and coked up a puppet "cabinet" to remove the West Africa Peoples Organization and perpetuate its racist rule.

The article goes on:

By so doing the racist clique tries to turn Namibia into a bridgehead for invading and dominating the neighbouring countries.

But such aggressive machinations of the racists are bound to go awry before long.

The sacred struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and liberation will certainly be crowned with victory.

Minju Choson also prints an article titled "The Day of Victory is Drawing Near to Namibia."

CSO: 4120

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN JUNE 1980

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 7, Jul 80 pp 23-32

[Text]

- 1 The north Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports Ambassador Oh Man-sok (오 만 석) to Sao Tome and Principe paid a farwell call on the country's president on May 19.
- 1 KCBS reports Ambassador Pak Min-sop (박 민 소) to Papua New Guinea presented his credentials to the governor general of the country on May 21.
- 1 The 184th batch of Korean repatriates from Japan arrives at Chongjin Port aboard Mangyongbong-ho.
- 1 An athletic meet for kindergarten children is held in Pyongyang in commemoration of the 30th International Children's Day.
- 2 KCBS reports a Central People's Committee decree issued on May 16 that awarded Kim Il-sung Order to four film workers and meritorious and honorary titles to two others for their devotion in the production of "Mt. Paektu," a feature depicting the "great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung's fight against Japanese colonial rule."
- 3 KCBS reports a decree issued on May 28 that conferred six musicians with honorary title of artists.
- 3 Sixteen social organizations issued a joint statement rapping the formation of the "Special Committee for National Security Measures" in south Korea.
- 3 The 43rd anniversary of the "Pochonbo War organized, commanded and won by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung" is observed in a reporting meet held in Hyesan, Yanggang Province.
- 3 A Workers' Party mission leaves for Romania and Yugoslavia.
- 3 An ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) East Asia and Pacific Chapter mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit to north Korea.
- 3 A Lesotho Nationalist Party mission leaves Pyongyang winding up a nine-day visit to north Korea.
- 3 A Nigerian education mission leaves Pyongyang winding up a nine-day visit to north Korea.

- 3 A Soviet education workers' league mission leaves Pyongyang winding up their nine-day visit to north Korea.
- 3 A Turkish institute director and his wife leave Pyongyang winding up their nine-day visit to north Korea.
- 9 KCBS reports Ambassador Oh Man-sok to Angola paid a farewell call on the country's president on May 27.
- 9 A Pyongyang city commemoration meeting for the 54th anniversary of the June 10 "Hurrah Uprising" against Japanese colonial rule is held at Moran-bong Theater attended by Kim Man-gum (김 만 금), chairman of Pyongyang People's Committee.
- 9 President Kim meets with the visiting Guyana defense command mission.
- 9 President Kim meets with the visiting Indian Juche study institute mission.
- 9 A Nicaraguan Party and government mission led by its interior minister arrives in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.
- 9 The Hungarian deputy foreign minister and his mission arrive in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
- 9 The deputy editor of the Pravda and his party arrive in Pyongyang for an 11-day visit.
- 9 A North Yemen journalist mission led by the state organ's editor-in-chief arrives in Pyongyang.
- 10 A Zambian military mission led by the defense minister arrives in Pyongyang for an 11-day visit.
- 10 A delegation of Rodong Shinmun, organ of the Workers' Party, led by Oh Gyu-tae leaves for China.
- 10 A Guyana defense command mission leaves Pyongyang.
- 10 The new Malagasy ambassador arrives in Pyongyang to take up his post.
- 10 A Japanese scholarly mission leaves Pyongyang.
- 10 An international student league mission leaves Pyongyang.
- 10 A Hungarian Communist Youth League mission leaves Pyongyang.
- 10 An Indian Juche Study Institute mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its 18-day visit to north Korea.
- 11 North Korean and Zambian military delegates hold talks in Pyongyang.
- 11 KCBS reports the return of a military mission led by Lt. Gen. Park Hak-rim, the deputy people's armed forces minister, from a visit to China on June 10.
- 11 A joint meeting of the Political Committee of the (north) Korean Workers' (Communist) Party Central Committee and the Central People's Committee is held under the chairmanship of Kim Il-sung, the general secretary of the PCC and president of the CPC, to discuss measures concerning the nonaligned movement.

- 12 KCBS reports north Korea attended an international conference held on May 23-25 in Colombo on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Bandung Conference along with 46 other countries, international organizations and representatives.
- 12 KCBS reports Ambassador Lee Won-guk (이 원 국) to Zimbabwe met with Premier Robert G. Mugabe on June 4.
- 12 President Kim meets with Deputy Chairman Pak Chae-ro (박 재 호) of Chongnyon and his "appreciation mission," who came to Pyongyang to extend their gratitude on the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the association, May 25.
- 12 A Nicaraguan Party and government mission makes an inspection tour of Hamhung Industrial Complex accompanied by Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon (김 경 련).
- 12 A splinter team returns from Czechoslovakia after competing in an international race.
- 12 A government mission led by Vice President Pak Song-chol (박 성 철) leaves for Malagasy. (The mission returned on June 19.)
- 13 Vice President Kang Ryang-uk (강 양 옥) receives credentials from the new Malagasy ambassador to Pyongyang.
- 13 KCBS reports Ambassador Kim Hi-jun (김 희 준) to Algeria paid a farewell call on the country's president on June 7.
- 13 Publication workers in Pyongyang hold a rally to denounce the south Korean authorities' "suppression of the press."
- 13 President Kim meets with the visiting Nicaraguan Party and government mission and gives luncheon for its members.
- 13 The visiting Zambian military mission visits three military units commanded by Comrades Ro Ye-il, Pak Nam-yong and Choe Su-chol.
- 14 Radio Moscow reports a north Korean film projection technicians' group led by Yun Dong-in of the Feature Film Studio is staying in Moscow to study filming technique.
- 14 President Kim meets with the visiting Peru-(North) Korea Friendship Association mission.
- 14 A journalist mission leaves for Romania.
- 14 A mission of the (north) Korean Central News Agency led by Hong Hyon-jong returns home from a visit to Bulgaria.
- 14 A Cuban architect league mission leaves Pyongyang winding up a 20-day visit to north Korea.
- 14 A mission of Chinese People's Army journals leaves Pyongyang winding up

- a 16-day visit to north Korea.
- 15 A Party mission leaves for East Germany.
 - 15 A Socialist Working Youth League mission led by Kim Chang-ryong, (김 창 룡), deputy chairman of the SWYL Central Committee, leaves for Hungary to participate in a world youth league bureau meeting.
 - 16 KCBS reports exhibitions of north Korean books, photos and handicrafts were held in Burma and Singapore recently.
 - 16 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Iceland president on the occasion of the island country's national holiday.
 - 16 An Italian mission led by an assemblyman arrives in Pyongyang to show its support for north Korean unification policy.
 - 16 North Korea and Poland conclude an agreement on cultural exchange for 1980-1981 in Pyongyang. Also shipping companies of north Korea and Poland sign an agreement on mutual cooperation in Pyongyang.
 - 16 A Czechoslovakia Communist Party paper's mission led by its deputy editor arrives in Pyongyang.
 - 16 An Iraqi agriculture and forestry cooperative union mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 12-day visit.
 - 17 KCBS reports Guyana Premier Linden Forbes Samphson Burnham met with the north Korean ambassador and a calisthenic team in Georgetown on June 10.
 - 17 KCBS reports Ambassador Chong Nam-ho to Seychelles met with the country's president on June 10.
 - 17 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the standing committee chairman of the Yugoslav Communist League Central Committee upon the latter's election to the post.
 - 17 An "appreciation mission" of Chongnyon led by Deputy Chairman Pak Chae-ro of the Chongnyon Central Committee leaves Pyongyang winding up a month-long visit to north Korea.
 - 17 An Indian government mission led by a Foreign Ministry secretary arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.
 - 17 The Peru-(North) Korea Friendship Association chairman and his mission leave Pyongyang.
 - 18 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Lee Ik-hong (리 익 홍) to Cameroon called on the country's president on June 11.
 - 18 Radio Pyongyang reports a power station was dedicated recently at a Sao Tome and Principe farm under north Korean aid and the dedication ceremony was held at the site on April 8.

- 18 President and Mrs. Kim Il-sung meet with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state, and his wife, at a luncheon and view performances of children including Sihanouk's daughter.
- 18 Deputy Premier-Foreign Minister Ho Dam meets with the visiting Indian government mission.
- 18 Kim Yong-nam meets with the Pravda mission led by the deputy editor of the paper.
- 19 Radio Pyongyang reports the Burundi-North Korea Friendship Association was formed recently in Burundi.
- 19 President Kim meets with the visiting Zambian military mission led by its defense minister.
- 19 President Kim meets with an Indian government mission.
- 19 President Kim extends his gratitude to the workers and technicians of Kim Jong-tae Locomotive Engine Manufacturing Plant who have built a jumbo-size engine that could pull more freights. A gratitude-extending ceremony is held at the plant attended by Deputy Premier Kang Song-san (강성산).
- 19 Kim Yong-nam meets with the outgoing Palestinian mission chief to Pyongyang.
- 20 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korean archers including Chang Bong-nam, Kim Sang-hun and Kim Tae-suk reaped good records in an international match held in Hungary on June 14-15.
- 20 An athletic mission of Chongnyon arrives in Pyongyang.
- 21 KCBS reports north Korea and Mozambique concluded an agreement on cultural exchange for 1980-1981 on June 6 in Maputo.
- 21 A commerce workers' league mission leaves for Hungary to participate in the sixth international conference of the Commerce Workers' League there.
- 21 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to South Yemen Premier Ali Nasser Mohammad upon the 11th anniversary of the country's declaration of renovation measures.
- 21 KCBS reports a Central People's Committee decree that conferred the title of honorary architect on Kim Sok-hwa. The decree was issued on June 6.
- 22 Actress Yu Gyong-ae is awarded the Kim Il-sung Order for her loyalty to "Comrade Kim Il-sung and the Party Center" on the occasion of her sixtieth birthday.
- 23 The north Korean delegation to the Seoul-Pyongyang working-level meeting for the premiers' talks notifies its south Korean counterpart one day before the ninth session that its chief delegate, Hyon Jun-guk, will be absent from the June 24 meeting due to his health condition.

- 23 Radio Peking reports Chinese Deputy Premier Ji Pengfei met with a north Korean Workers' Party North Hamgyong Provincial Committee delegation led by its responsible secretary, Chang Bong-il (장 봉 일), in Peking on June 22.
- 23 Ambassador Kwon Hi-gyong (권 회 경) to the Soviet Union holds a press conference in Moscow on the start of the annual "Month of Anti-U.S. Struggle," June 25-July 27.
- 23 Workers and the trade union league members in Sinchon, South Hwanghae Province, hold an annual anti-U.S. rally to denounce the "U.S. imperialists' atrocities committed during the Fatherland Liberation War (Korean War) period."
- 23 A Yugoslav cultural exhibition opens at Korea Fine Art Gallery under the auspices of the Culture-Art Ministry.
- 23 An archery team returns home from Hungary after participating in an international match there.
- 23 A Hungarian People's Army soccer team arrives in Pyongyang.
- 23 A Bulgarian Communist Party paper mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 23 A Cuban youth swimming team arrives in Pyongyang.
- 23 The Supreme People's Assembly sends letters to foreign parliaments soliciting their support for the north Korean call for U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea and a Pyongyang-Washington peace treaty. The letters were sent on the occasion of the start of the "Month of Anti-U.S. Struggle."
- 24 The ninth working-level meeting for the premiers' talks of the south and the north is held at Panmunjom. The northern side was led by Lim Chun-gil due to chief delegate Hyon's absence.
- 24 President Kim cables a condolence message to Indian Premier Indira Gandhi over the death of her son, Sanjai Gandhi.
- 24 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Mozambique President Samora Moises Machel upon the fifth independence anniversary of the country.
- 24 A central photo exhibition opens at Rakwon Movie House commemorating "Anti-U.S. Imperialist Day," June 25.
- 24 A Party mission leaves for the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.
- 24 Chongnyon missions arrive in Pyongyang.
- 24 An Italian private mission which supports north Korean unification policy leaves Pyongyang winding up a nine-day visit to north Korea.
- 25 The Chinese National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference sends a "letter of support" to north Korean parties and social

organizations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the start of the Korean War.

- 25 KCBS reports rallies and demonstrations were held in Hamhung, Pyongyang, Sariwon, Kanggye and Nampo cities on Anti-U.S. Imperialist Day, June 25.
- 25 A Pyongyang city rally is held at Kim Il-sung Plaza on the occasion of Anti-U.S. Imperialist Day and the start of the Month of Anti-U.S. Struggle, June 25-July 27.
- 25 Radio Peking reports north Korean Ambassador Chon Myong-su (전 명 수) in Peking held a press conference on June 24 commemorating the 30th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War.
- 25 Mass rallies are held in Wonsan, Haeju, Chongjin, Sinuiju, Hyesan and Haesong cities commemorating Anti-U.S. Imperialist Day.
- 25 An economic mission led by Chon Il-chun (전 일 춘) leaves for Malaysia.
- 26 KCBS reports Lee Dong-gu was awarded the honorary architect title and Kim Yong-rak, the honorary breeder's title under Central People's Committee decrees issued on June 21.
- 26 KCBS reports students and farming workers held "revenge vowing" rallies on June 24 and 25 throughout the country to mark Anti-U.S. Imperialist Day, June 25.
- 26 Radio Pyongyang reports the 2.8 Soccer Team of north Korea defeated the Hungarian squad 3-0 in a goodwill match held at Moranbong Stadium.
- 26 Radio Moscow reports a "social meeting" was held in Moscow on June 25 commemorating the "Month of joint struggle for U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea and peaceful unification of Korea."
- 26 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Djibouti President Hassan Couled upon the third independence anniversary of the country.
- 27 KCBS reports north Korean parachute jumper Song Gae-pil won a gold medal in an international skydiving race held in Leipzig, East Germany, on June 16-22.
- 27 Radio Moscow reports a Nachodka city central reporting meet is held to commemorate the month for support of the north Korean people's struggle for U.S. troop withdrawal and peaceful unification of Korea.
- 27 The outgoing Austrian ambassador to north Korea leaves Pyongyang.
- 27 A Chinese radio and TV mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 27 A Japanese Ashikaga Bank mission led by its chairman arrives in Pyongyang.
- 27 The Pyongyang Art Company troupe leaves Japan's Niigata port for home winding up its two-month performance tour of Japan. The troupe arrived

in Tokyo on May 3.

- 28 KCBS reports Ambassador Kim Byong-gi (김 병 기) to Sierra Leone met with the country's president on June 20.
- 28 KCBS reports Ambassador Lee Hyong-nyon (리 형 련) to Rwanda met with the country's president on June 20.
- 28 A Trade union mission led by Mun Byong-nok (문 병 옥), deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, leaves for Mongolia.
- 28 A (north) Korea-Romania Friendship Association mission led by Kim Gi-chon (김 기 천) leaves for Romania.
- 28 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Zaire president upon the country's 20th independence anniversary.
- 29 KCBS reports north Korea and Romania concluded an agreement on cultural exchange for 1980-1981 on June 19 in Bucharest.
- 29 The Pyongyang Art Company troupe returns home from a performance tour of Japan.
- 30 KCBS reports Chongnyon held various meetings in Japan on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War.
- 30 The nationwide meeting of local industrial workers closes in Pyongyang attended by President Kim and 25 other dignitaries. The meeting started on June 28.
- 30 President Kim meets with the outgoing chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pyongyang.
- 30 President Kim sends a congratulatory message to Somalia President Mohammed Said Barre upon the 20th independence anniversary of the country.
- 30 A Congo Labor Party mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 30 Kim Yong-nam meets with the visiting missions of the Czech Communist Party paper and the Bulgarian Communist Party organ, respectively.
- 30 A Soviet news agency mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 30 An Iraqi news agency department chief arrives in Pyongyang.

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